Natural disasters are common phenomena’s that people are faced with all around the world. What most don’t realize is that those who are affected by tragedies not only face the displacement from homes or loss of the personal valuables, but the fear of becoming ill with disease. Both recent and past cases of disasters demonstrate the horrendous effects of the calamity on the surrounding population. The outbreak or spread of disease amongst populations has been most often been caused due to these appalling occurrences. Recorded accounts including hurricanes, typhoons, earthquakes, tsunamis, and other events brought about by Mother Nature will be thoroughly examined to discover the results of physical destruction to the land and its effects on those who occupy it.   
 Many precautions can be taken for high risk areas to prevent themselves from the spread of disease, but when disaster strikes, outbreaks seem to spread rapidly due to the distraught circumstances. Medical assistance is relied upon to help victims quickly and effectively in order to halt the extended sickness. With all things considered, all types of natural disasters have their own effects whether it be stagnant water, or infected crops, but in the end disease can be easily spread as a result.

Our current president, Barak Obama has made speeches about world disasters and the efforts to help those who are suffering from the growing spread of disease in consequence of the catastrophe. He states, "And today, I'm also announcing an immediate investment of $100 million to support our relief efforts. This will mean more of the life-saving equipment, food, water and medicine that will be needed. This investment will grow over the coming year as we embark on the long-term recovery from this unimaginable tragedy."

Typhoon; it is a type of cyclone or hurricane consisting of whirlwinds occurring especially in the Pacific Ocean regions. In September 2009, Typhoon Ketsana struck the Philippines, specifically in Manila, damaging $57 million worth of property, and created chaos amongst the residents, leaving many in utter despair. Those who were affected by the high floodwaters and debris were faced with the possibility of contracting a number of contagious diseases. The illnesses include those from the simplest forms to ones of higher risk. In the Philippines, many were brought down by diarrhea, skin diseases, coughs and colds. The floodwaters brought about not only diseases themselves, but an insect that can easily broaden the vicinity of which the disease may strike. The stagnant water attracted mosquitoes that could potentially carry diseases such as malaria and dengue fever, which aroused many concerns throughout the area.

The outbreak of such diseases required much medical attention and relief efforts. The disaster was too much for just the United Nations to handle, therefore they appealed to other countries for assistance. Due to the massive destruction of agriculture and crops worth $128 million, the islands were left with little or no production of food supplies. Being the most important aspect, aid organizations helped to provide food, water, and medicine to those who were struck by various illnesses, although the uncollected debris and polluted water prohibited them from fully recovering.